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**[05/11/1999]**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. email	Jose Cerda to Elena Kagan et al. Subject: thanks [partial] (1 page)	05/11/1999	P6/b(6)
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### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Automated Records Management System [Email]  
OPD ([Kagan])  
OA/Box Number: 250000

### FOLDER TITLE:

[05/11/1999]

2009-1006-F

wr85

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa G. Green ( CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 09:35:28.00

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# BACKGROUND ON THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

May 11, 1999

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

**TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT BUILDS ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S SIX-YEAR RECORD OF PROMOTING GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES.** Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. They have a demonstrated record of creating new initiatives and expanding existing initiatives to promote community and economic development. The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked with the private sector, states, and localities to help revitalize America's communities by bringing capital, jobs, and opportunity to distressed areas and cleaning up the urban environment. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have created or expanded the following initiatives over the last six years:

**Helping to Bring Private Enterprise and Capital to Distressed Areas.** The Clinton-Gore Administration has renewed the commitment of the Federal government to help bring private enterprise into underserved communities and improve access to capital for low-income households, minorities, and traditionally underserved borrowers.

- **125 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.** The Clinton Administration has announced 105 EZs and ECs across the country. This effort was proposed by President Clinton and passed by Congress in 1993. The EZ/EC effort has generated more than \$2 billion of new private sector investment in community development activities. The President has also signed into law a second round of EZs -- 15 new urban and 5 new rural zones -- which will include tax incentives, small business expensing, and private activity bonds. In FY 1999, President Clinton and Congress provided first-year funding of \$55 million for the new EZs, and \$5 million in first-year funding for 20 new rural Enterprise Communities announced in January.
- **Strengthened and Simplified the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).** In April 1995, the Clinton Administration reformed the CRA regulations to emphasize performance. According to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), the private sector has pledged more than \$1 trillion going forward in loans to distressed communities -- and more than 95 percent of these financial commitments have been made since 1992. Banks made \$18.6 billion in community development loans in 1997 alone. Lending to minority and low-income borrowers is also on the rise.
- **Created the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI).** Proposed and signed into law by the President in 1994, the CDFI Fund, through grants, loans, and equity investments, is helping to create a network of community development financial institutions in distressed areas across the United States. The CDFI fund was established in 1994. In FY99, funding was increased 19 percent to \$95 million from \$80 million.
- **The Economic Development Initiative and Section 108 Loan Guarantee.** EDI grants are used to infuse capital into community development projects, enhancing the debt financing provided by the Section 108 loan guarantee program. Together, the programs support critical economic development in distressed communities. Estimated jobs supported by EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee have grown by 300,000 from 1994 to 1998. During this time period EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee program have funded \$3.5 billion for more than 650 separate project commitments.

**Helping to Bring Jobs and Opportunity to Distressed Areas.** A cornerstone of the Administration's community empowerment agenda is helping to bring jobs and opportunity back to distressed areas:

- **\$3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Initiative.** The Clinton Administration fought for a \$3 billion welfare-to-work jobs initiative, as part of the Balanced Budget Agreement. The Administration is implementing these welfare-to-work grants directly to both cities and states for allocating additional resources to help long-term, hard-to-serve welfare recipients find and keep jobs.
- **Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and Work Opportunity Tax Credit.** The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, enacted in the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement, provides a credit equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year, to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients. This credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), which expands eligible businesses to include those who hire young adults living in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. In FY 1999, the President requested and Congress accepted extending the credit through June 30, 1999.
- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Expansion.** President Clinton's FY 2000 budget included an expansion of CDBG. The final budget increases funding for CDBG from \$4.750 billion in FY 1999 to \$4.775 billion in FY 2000, a \$25 million expansion this year.

**Cleaning Up the Urban Environment.** The Clinton Administration has launched a landmark effort, including the Brownfields Tax Incentive, to clean up and redevelop Brownfields sites. In total, the Brownfields action agenda has marshaled funds to clean up and redevelop up to 5,000 properties, leveraging between \$5 billion and \$28 billion in private investment and creating and supporting 196,000 jobs.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE ARE BUILDING ON THEIR PAST ACHEIVEMENTS THROUGH A NUMBER OF NEW INITIATIVES THIS YEAR.** While Americans are enjoying the fruits of our strong economy, we still need to do more to improve conditions in underserved urban and rural communities. To address this need, President Clinton and Vice President Gore are working on several fronts:

**The New Markets Initiative.** President Clinton's FY 2000 balanced budget provides a new initiative designed to create the conditions for economic success by prompting approximately \$15 billion in new investment in urban and rural areas through:

- **The New Markets Tax Credit.** To help spur \$6 billion in new equity capital, this tax credit is worth up to 25 percent for investments in a wide range of vehicles serving these communities, including community development banks, venture funds, and the new investment company programs created by this initiative (see below). A wide-range of businesses could be financed by these investment funds, including small technology firms, inner-city shopping centers, manufacturers with hundreds of employees, and retail stores.
- **America's Private Investment Companies (APICs).** Just as America's support for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation helps promote growth in emerging markets abroad, APICs will encourage private investment in this country's untapped markets, by leveraging up to \$1.5 billion in investment in new development projects and larger businesses that are expanding or relocating in inner city and rural areas.

- *SBIC's Targeted to New Markets.* For over 40 years, SBA's Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program has provided roughly \$20 billion in equity and debt financing to more than 85,000 different companies, helping them to grow from small businesses to household names, like AOL and Staples. However, too little of the capital invested has benefited our cities and rural distressed communities. SBA now will be offering more flexibility and new financing terms for Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that invest in underserved areas.
- *New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) Firms.* NMVC firms will make both capital and expert guidance available to small business entrepreneurs in inner-city and rural areas. Ten to twenty NMVC firms are planned. SBA will match the equity and technical assistance of private investors.
- *New Markets Lending Companies (NMLC).* For the first time in many years, SBA will approve approximately 10 new non-bank lenders --- firms authorized to originate loans under SBA's largest loan program -- the 7(a) General Business Loan Guaranty program. Under the 7(a) program, SBA guarantees up to 80% of a loan made by a lender to a creditworthy small businesses that cannot otherwise secure financing on reasonable terms. Firms must have a strategy to target lending to underserved areas.
- *Microenterprise Lending and Technical Assistance.* Microenterprise initiatives in the FY 2000 budget include the proposed PRIME Act, under which the CDFI Fund will provide microenterprise technical assistance through competitive grants to microenterprise development organizations that focus on low-income entrepreneurs. President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's proposal also includes a doubling of support for technical assistance in SBA's Microloan Program and a doubling of support for SBA lending to leverage over \$75 million in new microlending. The microenterprise strategy will also involve new funding for Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) and for SBA's One-Stop Capital Shops.
- *Regional Connections.* Regional Connections will provide competitive funding to States and partnerships of local governments to develop and implement new, locally driven "smarter growth" strategies that create more livable communities by addressing economic and community development needs across jurisdictional lines. Regional Connections, as part of the Administrations' Livability Agenda, will complement existing federal programs that respond to growth and investment patterns. The budget proposes funding at \$50 million in FY 2000.
- *The Economic Development Initiative and Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.* This program supports critical economic development in distressed communities in conjunction with the Section 108 loan guarantee program to help bring economic development to residents. In FY 2000 many projects will be eligible to participate in the Community Empowerment Fund Trust, a pilot program, which will enable the pooling of loans and the creation of a private sector secondary market for economic development loans. The CEF specifically targets Welfare-to-Work and City-Suburb Business Connections, building upon the success of HUD's EDI and Section 108 loan guarantee program.
- *Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.* The 2000 Budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for urban EZs and Strategic Planning Communities; \$10 million a year for rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for rural ECs.
- *Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.* The budget proposes to expand funding for the CDFI Fund to \$125 million--a \$30 million increase from 1999. The Fund increases the availability of credit, investment capital, financial services, and other development services in distressed communities.

- BusinessLINC. The President's FY 2000 budget includes seed money to expand Business LINC --- an innovative public-private partnership launched by Vice President Gore --- for new markets in economically distressed communities. BusinessLINC (Learning, Information, Networking and Collaboration) is designed to encourage large businesses to work with small business owners and entrepreneurs.
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. Since its creation in 1986, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) has given states tax credits of \$1.25 per capita to allocate to developers of affordable housing. While building costs have increased 40 percent in the last decade, the amount of the credit has not been adjusted for inflation. Therefore, President Clinton and Vice President Gore propose to increase the cap on the LIHTC from \$1.25 per capita to \$1.75 per capita -- restoring the value of the credit to its 1986 level and helping to create additional 150,000-180,000 new low-income rental housing units over the next five years.
- Play-by-the-Rules. This program will allow renters with solid payment track records to own a home. The 2000 Budget proposes a second round of \$15 million for this initiative.
- Helping America's Communities Redevelop Abandoned Buildings. Redevelopment of Abandoned Buildings, as part of the Administrations' "Livability Agenda," would attack one of the primary causes of blight in urban neighborhoods: abandoned apartment buildings, single-family homes, warehouses, office buildings, and commercial centers. Under the proposal, HUD will provide \$50 million in competitive grant funds in FY2000 to local governments to support the demolition or deconstruction of blighted, abandoned buildings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 10:31:48.00

SUBJECT: ESEA - Bilingual

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CC: Bethany Little ( CN=Bethany Little/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The current draft of Title VII (Bilingual Ed) of ESEA retains a priority for grants to school districts that propose programs that provide for bilingual proficiency in both English and another language.

We have raised a concern with OMB regarding keeping this priority because it seems contrary to our argument that while we are insisting that LEP students become proficient in English, we are not specifying what method districts should use to teach English. In fact, we are removing the 25% cap on the percent of grants for non-bilingual programs (i.e. ESL or immersion) that is also in current law.

Education strongly defends this priority by arguing that (1) it supports the Secretary's desire that all children be fluent in two languages; (2) it reflects the Department's priority for maintaining diversity and cultural sensitivity by funding programs that maintain the child's native language and (3) the Hispanic groups and caucus are strongly supportive -- especially because of their strong interest in maintaining native language and their concern about the removal of the cap.

The Secretary's dual language concerns have been addressed by including a separate foreign language program and we are not convinced that maintaining the child's native language should be a Title VII priority. We think that it is largely item #3 -- the Hispanic caucus and the groups -- that is driving the Department's strong interest in maintaining this priority. Of course, others in Congress would likely have a problem with a priority for bilingual programs -- already a controversial approach to teaching LEP students.

OMB staff have agreed with our concern, but would like us to resolve these comments and clear this section. How do you want to proceed?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Tanya E. Martin ( CN=Tanya E. Martin/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 10:53:06.00

SUBJECT: Bilingual grant terminations

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CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

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TEXT:

OMB, with our support, recommended changes to strengthen the termination language for bilingual grants to ensure that the Secretary denies 4th year (continuation) grants in circumstances where he does not approve the grantee's improvement plan or determines that the grantee is not making continuous and sufficient progress (see below).

ED staff initially agreed to the changes, but Mike Smith did not approve the change. Barbara Chow is planning to discuss this with Mike -- as she supports her staff's position. I am forwarding to you in case you want to weigh in on this issue.

OMB Proposed Change

Comprehensive School Grants and Systemwide Improvement Grants. The proposed language actually weakens the current law with regard to terminations. We suggest paragraph (iii) read as follows.

"(iii) If the Secretary does not approve a recipient's program improvement plan under clause (i), or if the Secretary determines that the recipient is not making sufficient progress in implementing such plan continuous and substantial progress in assisting children and youth with limited English proficiency to learn English and achieve to challenging State content and performance standards, the Secretary shall take such other action as he or she determines to be appropriate, such as the denial of deny a continuation award.";

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 10:55:41.00

SUBJECT: draft of briefing for Podesta for 5/12 meeting with the Northern Plains Tr

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Attached is a draft briefing memo for Podesta for the meeting tomorrow with the Northern Plains tribal leaders. Karen T. has told Lynn Cutler that she would like to get this to Podesta by 11am today. Could you please review this? Thanks, Mary ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D90]ARMS239775444.136 to ASCII,  
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May 11, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: LYNN CUTLER  
BRUCE REED  
MARY SMITH

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH NORTHERN PLAINS TRIBES ON MAY 12

On Wednesday, May 12, you are scheduled to attend a meeting in the Roosevelt Room with about 20 Northern Plains Tribes from Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota (see attached list). Senators Daschle (D-SD), Baucus (D-MT), Conrad (D-ND), Dorgan (D-ND), and Johnson (D-SD) are also expected to attend as well as Secretaries Babbitt, Cuomo, Riley, and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Kevin Thurm, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Kevin Gover, and the Indian Health Service Director, Michael Trujillo.

The main topics to be discussed at the meeting are health care, education, and housing. Even though the unemployment rates and poverty rates are high for Native Americans in general, the Northern Plains tribes are even worse condition because of factors such as geographic remoteness and harsh weather conditions. This memorandum outlines the format of the meeting; provides some background on the health care, education, and housing needs of Native Americans in general and these tribes in particular; and describes some of the actions the Administration is taking to address these needs. This meeting is primarily a listening session to hear about the issues of concern to these Tribes.

**I. Purpose and Structure of the Meeting**

This meeting grew out a December 1998 letter to the President from several Senators on behalf of several tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana which had declared "states of emergency" on their respective reservations. The letter requested that the President meet with these tribes to address dismal housing, severe overcrowding, homelessness and extreme poverty on these reservations. The letter also noted that the consistently poor health issues threatening these communities are a direct result of "unmet housing needs." The tribes have since agreed to discuss their education needs as well.

Senator Daschle is expected to give a brief introduction, followed by Senator Dorgan. Tex Hall of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold will then give a brief introduction to the concerns of the tribes and other designated speakers will follow with discussion of the specific topics of health care, housing, and education.



## **II. Discussion of Housing, Health Care, and Education for Native Americans**

The following discussion outlines some of the issues concerning housing, health care, and education, and the efforts taken by the Administration to address these problems.

### **A. Housing Needs**

#### **1. Scope of the Housing Problem**

**While economic conditions in Indian country have improved in recent years, American Indian and Alaska Native communities continue to lag behind the rest of the United States with respect to social, economic, and educational attainment levels.**

- **Income levels of American Indians and Alaska Natives are substantially below those of all other Americans, and, in 1989, about 31 percent continued to live below the poverty level. In comparison, in 1989, about 13 percent of all Americans lived below the poverty level.**
- **According to Interior, 50% of the work force in Indian Country is unemployed. On the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, almost 75% of the labor force is unemployed.**
- **30% of the employed in Indian Country live below poverty guidelines.**

**Many American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities are in remote locations subject to harsh weather conditions in both the summer and winter. Under such conditions, inadequate housing can be a matter of life and death. The 1990 Census revealed that there were 234,400 occupied housing units in Indian country, and that housing problems of AI/ANs are considerably more severe than those of other Americans.**

- **The percentage of AI/AN households that are overcrowded or lack plumbing or kitchen facilities (28%) is over 5 times greater than that for other Americans (5.4%).**
- **Nearly 21% of all AI/AN households in tribal areas, or 49,224 households, experienced overcrowding.**
- **According to HUD, approximately 87,600 out of the 812,400 AI/AN households in the entire United States (not just in Indian Country) are either overcrowded or without kitchens or plumbing; 40,400 AI/AN households pay more than 50% of their income for housing; and over 142,000 units of affordable housing is needed in AI/AN households.**
- **Between 1992 and 1996, lenders made only 91 conventional home mortgages to Native Americans on trust land.**

#### **2. Administration Efforts on Native American Housing**

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is the lead federal agency responsible for the provision of housing and community development assistance to Indian tribes and tribal members. The enactment of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA), now called the Indian Housing Block Grant program, transformed the

way in which HUD provided housing assistance to Indian tribes and Native American families. Unlike previous programs which were competitive grants, the Indian Housing Block Grants are formula grants based on need that go directly to tribes or their tribally designated housing entity.

**Indian Housing Block Grants (formerly NAHASDA).** The Administration's FY 2000 budget maintains funding for this program at \$620 million. This program provides a needs-based formula grant for housing and housing-related assistance either directly to eligible Indian tribes or through their tribally designated housing entities (TDHE).

**Bureau of Indian Affairs Housing Improvement Program (HIP).** BIA, through its Housing Improvement Program (HIP), improves quality of life by providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for needy American Indians and Alaska Natives. It repairs substandard housing in an attempt to prevent poor housing conditions from forcing Indian families into homelessness on reservations. In addition, the emphasis of the HIP program is on houses that need repairs for the health and safety of the occupants. Other federal programs focus on building new homes; most new housing construction on Indian reservations is funded by HUD. As in FY 1999, the FY 2000 budget includes \$16 million for the HIP program.

**One-Stop Mortgage Center.** At the Native American Economic Development Conference, the President announced this initiative which would streamline lending procedures and coordinate the work of federal agencies that provide mortgages on reservations. **The objective of the initiative is to improve access to mortgage loans on all Indian reservations, initially through pilot programs on the Navajo Nation and the Pine Ridge reservation.** This initiative will also work to encourage private-sector lending in Indian Country.

**Empowerment Zones.** For the first time, a tribe was selected as the lead entity for an EZ -- the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. In total, eighteen American Indian and Alaska Native tribes were selected to participate in the Round II Empowerment Zones (EZs) and Enterprise Communities (ECs).

**Native American Housing and Economic Development Initiative.** In March, Secretary Cuomo announced this initiative, designed to boost home ownership and economic development, which will encourage tribal governments to create non-profit groups that will be able to apply for a share of more than \$1 billion in annual assistance under several major HUD programs. This initiative will examine HUD programs for which non-profits entities are eligible and identify barriers that prevent Indian non-profits from participating.

**Shared Visions--Pine Ridge Building Summit.** The Shared Visions initiative is a comprehensive effort to build more affordable housing and increase homeownership on American Indian reservations across the country. The Summit has a goal of building 50 new homes on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota and will enlist volunteers to begin building homes sometime this year. In addition, this Initiative will assist a newly established model housing nonprofit on the Pine Ridge Reservation to provide homeownership services to Native Americans, including low-cost financing, down payment assistance, and homeownership

counseling.

## **B. Health Care**

### **1. Health Care Needs**

Native Americans have particularly poor health status, and it is widely recognized that the Indian Health Service (IHS), the main resource for Indian tribes who deliver health programs to their communities, is not sufficiently funded. As the Native American population increases (by 2050, the Native American population will more than double to 4.6 million) there is increased demand for services from a system that is not sufficiently funded to meet current needs.

- American Indians suffer from diabetes at three times the rate of the non-Native population.
- American Indians are over two times more likely to have a child die from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).
- AI/AN women have the worst survival statistics for breast cancer than any other ethnic groups because of late detection.
- Native Americans, particularly in the Northern Plains, often have life expectancies that rival third-world countries. The average life expectancy for the Oglala Sioux men at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota is 56.5 years, and for women, it is 66 years.
- Substance abuse, especially alcohol, among youth is a serious problem in many Indian communities. The problem is already manifesting itself through alcoholism death rates for Indians, 15 to 24 years of age. The Indian rate is 5.5 deaths per 100,000 population compared to 0.3 for the entire population.
- Indian youth are also more likely to die from accidents and suicide than youth in the general population.
- Death from traumatic injury is the leading killer of Indian people from the early age of 7 months to age 44. Native Americans die of injury death at 2-3 times the rate of other Americans.

IHS estimates that its per capita appropriations are about \$1,800 (approximately \$1,400 personal services and \$400 Medicaid/Medicare/private insurance collections) compared with the approximate \$3,000 per capita expenditure for Medicaid. While these figures have not been adjusted for comparability and for substantial differences in population and services, the tribes will argue that these figures demonstrate that we are not meeting our trust responsibility.

### **2. Administration Health Care Initiatives**

For IHS, the budget proposes \$2.4 billion, a substantial increase of eight percent over the 1999 level. This increase would enable IHS to continue expanding accessible and high-quality health care to its Native American service users. This funding includes an initiative to help alleviate complications from diabetes and to provide almost 35,000 breast cancer screenings to Native American women.

**Indian Health Service.** The President's budget proposes \$2.4 billion, an increase for the Indian Health Service (IHS) of \$170 million or 8 percent over the FY 1999 level. This increase would enable IHS to continue expanding accessible and high-quality health care to its 1.4 million Native American service users. The budget enables IHS to further enhance current levels of direct health care services, including providing 34,000 breast cancer screening mammographies to Native American women between ages 50-69; creating 44 new dental unit teams to provide an additional 25,000 dental visits; reducing the incidence of complications related to chronic diseases such as diabetes through clinical monitoring and health promotion on life style changes; and enabling approximately 100 new community-based public health nurses to provide outreach activities, including home visitations, well-child examinations, immunizations, prenatal care, health fairs, follow-up visits, and missed clinical appointments.

**IHS Medicaid and Medicare Reimbursements.** In addition, from FY 1998 to FY 2000, IHS expects to collect an additional \$82 million in reimbursements due to Medicaid collections rate increases. Based on IHS' hospital-based cost data, IHS' Medicaid inpatient rates will rise by 40 percent between 1997 and 1999 and Medicaid outpatient rates will increase by 13 percent. IHS will collect a total of \$335 million in Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements in FY2000, helping to bring the total IHS program level to \$2.8 billion.

**Diabetes Treatment and Prevention Grants.** The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 provided \$30 million per year for 5 years to be appropriated to the Children's Health Insurance Program to be transferred to IHS for diabetes prevention and treatment.

**Women's Health.** The budget provides \$6 million to advance the GPRA goal of assuring that at least 30% of the AI/AN female population 50-69 years of age have had mammography screenings. AI/AN women have the worst survival statistics for breast cancer than any other ethnic groups because of late detection. With the FY 2000 increases, IHS will be able to finance an additional 34,000 breast cancer mammography screenings for Native American women between the ages of 50-69.

**Injury Prevention.** This is a primary health initiative. Death from traumatic injury is the leading killer of Indian people from the early age of 7 months to age 44. Native Americans die of injury death at 2-3 times the rate of other Americans. A total of \$120 million is provided for the Facilities and Environmental Health Services Program. Of which, an increase of \$7 million is provided for injury prevention activities.

**Mental Health.** The budget provides \$48 million, an increase of \$7 million (+17%) to provide essential services such as crises intervention, victim and child protection services, family mental health counseling, suicide prevention and intervention, and response to domestic violence.

**Alcohol and Substance Abuse.** The budget provides \$96 million (+1.65 million, +1.7%). Additional funds will be used to increase the capacity of treatment centers, with emphasis placed

on prevention and health promotion services.

**Sanitation Facilities Construction.** The budget proposes \$93 million (+\$4 million, +4%), for IHS to continue to provide water supply and waste disposal to Indian homes and communities and clean up and replace open dumps.

**Montana-Specific.** The FY 2000 budget provides \$8 million for the phase-in of staff and related costs for newly-opened outpatient facilities, including the Lame Deer, MT Indian Health Center (\$2.4 million).

## **C. Education**

### **1. Lack of Educational Opportunities for Native Americans**

There is generally not high educational attainment for Native American children.

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funds 185 schools that serve more than 50,000 students on 67 reservations in 23 states. Overall BIA funds about 120 day schools and 65 boarding schools and several dormitories.
- Of the 185 BIA-funded elementary and secondary schools on reservations today, approximately half of the buildings are over 30 years old, and approximately 20 percent are over 50 years old. Many of these schools require replacement or much-needed health and safety-related repairs and improvements that together comprise a roughly \$700 million backlog.
- Specifically in the Dakotas and Montana, the BIA funds the operations of 35 elementary and secondary schools.
- About 90 percent of American Indian children attend local public schools, while only about 10 percent attend BIA-funded schools.
- Approximately 50 percent of American Indian fourth-graders scored below the basic level in reading and mathematics.
- Native Americans have some of the highest high school drop out rates.
- Less than two-thirds of Native Americans are high school graduates compared with 75 percent of the rest of the population.
- Less than 10 percent of Native Americans have bachelor's degrees compared with 20 percent of the total population and studies show that only about 35 percent of Native Americans who enter mainstream institutions as freshman graduate.

### **2. Administration Efforts Related to Native American Education**

The Administration is continuing its commitment to education by expanding the BIA school construction initiative and by including a new initiative to train 1000 new Native American teachers.

**BIA School Operations.** In FY 2000, \$504 million (6% over FY1999 enacted) will fund basic

school operations, child development programs, transportation, salaries, and facilities operation and maintenance.

**BIA School Construction and Repair with New Bonding Initiative.** The Budget provides \$108 million (80% over FY 1999 enacted) to replace at least two of BIA's oldest and most dilapidated schools, as well as numerous major facilities improvement and repair projects. Within this amount, up to \$30 million may be used to ensure the repayment of principal on school modernization bonds. The Administration's FY 2000 school modernization initiative includes a \$200 million set-aside in bonding authority for FY 2000 and FY 2001 and tax credits to be paid to bond holders in lieu of interest payments.

**FY99 BIA School Construction and Repair for the Dakotas and Montana.**

- 11 portable classroom buildings (of 44 BIA-wide) (another 5 of 25 in FY 2000)
- 2 roof repair/replacement projects in ND (2 more in 2000)
- 11 environmental projects (assessments/inspections/abatement) including the replacement or upgrading of 16 underground fuel storage tanks.
- advance planning and design work for major rehab project at 1 SD school

**Class Size Initiative.** As part of the President's second installment to help schools recruit, hire, and train 100,000 new teachers by 2005, the Department of Education requests \$1.4 billion (\$200 million over FY 1999), to reduce class size in the early grades from 22 to 18 students in grades 1-3 and ensure that all students learn to read proficiently and master the basics. This new initiative includes a \$7 million set-aside for territories and for BIA-funded schools located on or near reservations.

**Native American Education Executive Order.** At the Native American Economic Development Conference in August 1998, the President signed an executive order which is designed to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in grades K-12. This order establishes an Interagency Task Force which will plan budget initiatives, develop an education resource guide, and assist in implementing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education; mandates a series of regional forums to be convened to identify promising practices; and sets up pilot sites which will receive comprehensive technical assistance in support of the goals of the order.

**1000 New Native American Teachers.** The FY2000 budget proposes \$10 million to begin training and recruiting 1000 new teachers for areas with high concentrations of American Indian and Alaska Native students. This initiative provides financial assistance to students who commit to teach in the targeted areas, provides assistance for the creation of programs to train teachers, and allows for continuing education to ensure that the quality of teachers remains high.

**American Indian Education Foundation.** Just last week, the First Lady announced the Administration's support for legislation to create a nonprofit entity called the American Indian Education Foundation, similar to the National Park Foundation, in order to help leverage private resources for the education of Native American children. This Foundation would be able

to fund projects such as teacher training and development programs; family literacy programs; the provision of materials and equipment; model programs to advance the educational opportunities of Native American students; and the development of American Indian cultural programs for use in schools.

**Tribally Controlled Community Colleges.** TCCCs are predominantly two-year institutions, primarily located on remote reservations. TCCCs serve American Indian communities with very limited access to other post secondary institutions. The colleges address the needs of some of the most economically depressed regions in the country and often serve as community centers, libraries and career centers, economic development centers, or public meeting places. More than half (16) of the TCCCs are located in ND, SD, or MT. The FY 2000 BIA budget includes, \$38.4 million (\$7.1million or 23% over FY 1999 enacted) for the TCCCs.

### **III. Options and Recommendations**

While the above statistics demonstrate that more needs to be done with respect to improving the lives of Native Americans living on reservations, particularly in the Northern Plains, the President has made a number of important announcements for Indian Country, most notably at the Native American Economic Development Conference last August. We should emphasize the some of the initiatives already announced:

- An executive order to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students in K-12;
- The first-ever comprehensive technology infrastructure study which will be completed this summer;
- A plan to direct \$70 million to assist seven tribes to establish small start-up technology companies to obtain government contracts;
- A project to streamline the mortgage lending process in Indian Country and to improve access to mortgage loans on Indian reservations with pilots at the Navajo Nation and the Pine Ridge Reservation; and
- The EZ at Pine Ridge and the participation of other tribes in EZ/ECs.

In addition to emphasizing some of our accomplishments, we should call upon the Senators and the tribes to help us pass our budget and pass some of our legislative initiatives such as:

- Funding the \$10 million for 1000 new Native American teachers;
- Fully funding our \$2.4 billion request for the Indian Health Service;
- Funding our request for BIA-school construction and repair;
- Funding HUD's request for its Native American housing initiatives;
- Passing legislation to enable the leveraging of private funds for the federal BIA schools on reservations through the Administration's bonding initiative; and
- Passing legislation for the American Indian Education Foundation in order to leverage private resources to improve Native American education.

### **Attachments**

- List of Tribes Attending

- The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Key Facts About American Indian and Alaska Native Children and Youth (prepared by IHS)
- Washington Post article on Pine Ridge
- Tribal problems (prepared by HUD)
- Photographs



## **TRIBES EXPECTED TO ATTEND MAY 12 MEETING**

### **NORTH DAKOTA**

#### **Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold**

**Chairman Tex Hall (designated spokesperson for this meeting)**

#### **Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (of North and South Dakota)**

**Chairman Charles Murphy**

#### **Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa**

**Chairman Richard LaFramboise**

#### **Spirit Lake Tribe**

**Chairwoman Myra Pearson**

**(tribal elections held 5/4, so two chairs old and new, might attend).**

### **SOUTH DAKOTA**

#### **Rosebud Sioux Tribe**

**Chairman Norman Wilson**

#### **Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe**

**President Harold Salway**

#### **Lower Brule Sioux Tribe**

**Chairman Michael Jandreau**

#### **Crow Creek Sioux Tribe**

**Chairman Harold Miller**

#### **Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation**

**Chairman Andrew Grey**

#### **Yankton Sioux Tribe**

**Chairman Steve Cournoyer**

#### **Flandreau-Santee Sioux**

**Chairman Tom Renfranz**

#### **Cheyenne River Sioux**

**Chairmen Gregg Bourland**

### **MONTANA**

#### **Fort Peck**

**Chairman Spike Big Horn**

#### **Northern Cheyenne Tribe**

**Chairman Joe Walks Along.**

#### **Blackfeet**

**Chairman William Old Chief**

#### **Rocky Boy**

**Chairman Burt Corcoran**

#### **Fort Belknap**

**Chairman Joseph McConnell**

#### **Flatland Reservation**

**Chairman Mickey Pablo**  
**Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council**  
**Chairman Dennis Big Hair**

**List of Tribes' Concerns (As Prepared by HUD)**

**MONTANA**

**Note:** The "Operation Walking Shield" Program is a civil-military partnership program funded through the Department of Defense to provide "readiness training" while transporting goods (medical supplies, surplus equipment, excess housing) to Indian reservations across the country.

**BLACKFEET TRIBE**

The 3,000 square mile Blackfeet Reservation is located in northwestern Montana adjacent to Glacier national Park. The current Tribal chairman, William Old Chief, was elected late last year and succeeded Earl Old Person who held the Office since 1959.

Because of high unemployment achieving homeownership is significantly difficult for tribal members. Few families can afford even moderate mortgage payments. The reservation has a single landfill for solid waste disposal which, unfortunately, fails to meet EPA standards and may have to be closed. The cost for closure and building a new landfill would be prohibitive. As a result of the Tribe's exemption from Welfare Reform, many off-reservation tribal members are moving to the reservation, further straining the Tribe's ability to provide adequate housing, infrastructure and services

**CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE of the Rocky Boy's Reservation**

The unemployment rate of this reservation is 72%. Bert Corcoran is the elected Tribal Chairperson of this Self Governance Tribe. The reservation is located in north-central Montana, 50 miles south of the Canadian Border. This is the smallest reservation in Montana. The Tribe is in the process of acquiring housing units through the US Air Force Radar Base from Havre, MT to alleviate the housing shortage.

**FORT BELKNAP -Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribe**

The current unemployment rate of the reservation is 68% and at least 52%

of the reservation residents' annual income is below \$4,999. Joseph McConnell is the current elected Tribal Chairperson of the Fort Belknap Indian Community located in Harlem, Montana. The Tribe is in the process of acquiring 13 units through the US Air Force Radar Base near Havre, MT in order to alleviate the shortage of housing. The Tribe is experiencing water problems on the reservation and are in need of new water systems for their different communities. Some of the existing water pipes have asbestos.

### **FORT PECK**

The Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation are facing high unemployment (52%) and an accompanying high poverty rate of 31.6%. Both the reservation and the neighboring Roosevelt County make up one of the poorest areas in the state. A significant portion of the population (38.6%) have less than a high school diploma. The Fort Peck Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribal community was designated to be an Enterprise Community to assist in addressing the problems facing their people.

The reservation is relatively isolated along the Canadian - Montana border. The economic base is agriculture with government employment and seasonal construction providing about 56% percent of the jobs. The Tribal Chairperson, Spike Bighorn has been in office for two years. He has served on the Tribal Council for about 8 years. His education background is in education and is very active on the school board.

### **NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE**

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe is located in an isolated area of southeastern Montana. The location has made it impossible for the tribe to establish an economic base. The TDHE manages over 800 units of HUD subsidized housing. The tribe has a high crime rate and the drug usage is rampant on the reservation. The social problems are a direct result of the lack of economic opportunity for the tribal members. The tribe has been unable to develop partnerships with the business community that could help generate jobs.

The Tribal President is Joe Walksalong. He is serving his first term as President.

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe would like to establish an economic base through economic development and generate long term employment opportunities that do not rely on federal dollars.

**Note:** On May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1999, the Montana Office of HUD and the Montana Office of SBA signed a Memorandum of Agreement to coordinate efforts in working with the Montana tribes to create business opportunities and jobs. Their approach is one job at a time. There is no misconception by either HUD or SBA that they can change the reservations' economic situation overnight. Also, the week of May 10, 1999, the community builders from MT, NPONAP and the Secretary's Representative's office will be touring the 4 tribes of western Montana to survey the tribes' needs and potential for economic development. A similar tour of the tribes in eastern Montana was conducted in March, 1999.

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

### **FLANDREAU SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE**

The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe is located in southeastern South Dakota. Thomas Ranfranz is the current elected Tribal Chair of the approximately 1,828 member tribes. The housing authority has recently acquired Walking Shield units to assist in their housing shortage. The reservation is experiencing difficulty with their water system. All residents of the reservation must have water softeners and bottled water.

### **LOWER BRULE SIOUX**

The Lower Brule Tribe is located in the southern part of South Dakota in a very rural part of the state. There are few job opportunities for the tribal members. Most tribal members cannot qualify for loans to purchase a home due to a lack of a steady income. Many of those that do have a good income do not have a good credit rating. The requirement of having to compete for economic development funds each year makes it difficult to plan for economic development on the reservation to provide jobs. The tribal chairman is Mr. Michael Jandreau. He has been in tribal government for about 25 years and has been the chairman for the majority of that time.

### **OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE**

The Oglala Sioux Tribe is located in the poorest county in the nation and is in dire need of economic development. The reservation was recently declared an Empowerment Zone by the Department of Agriculture. The Oglala Sioux Reservation is located in the southwest corner of SD and is the largest tribe in the Northern Plains region. They manage over 1600 units of HUD subsidized housing. The TDHE has been innovative in obtaining other sources of funding for housing. Oglala is the site for the Shared Visions Initiative in August, 1999. The Tribal President is Harold Dean Salway. He is serving his second non-consecutive term as President.

### **ROSEBUD SIOUX**

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe is located in central South Dakota and is in dire need for additional housing. The tribe recently declared a state of emergency on the reservation due to deplorable housing conditions. The tribe currently manages over 1200 units of HUD subsidized housing. The housing emergency is a direct result of a chronic and serious housing shortage that has effected the 24,000 people on the reservation. The lack of housing has resulted in severe overcrowding and contributes to illnesses among the tribal membership. The Tribal President is Norman G. Wilson. Who is serving his second term as President.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe needs help in addressing this housing crisis. The tribe is requesting assistance to continue the support of the Department of Defense in requiring and transporting excess federal property as part of the Walking Shield Program. They also request the support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, HUD in addressing the housing shortage.

### **CROW CREEK SIOUX**

**The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe**

is located in the second poorest county in the US. The tribe needs economic development. The tribe has recently received a settlement from the Federal Government on the "taking land" which is a settlement for the land lost

when a series of dams along the Missouri River inundated the tribe's most fertile land. The TDHE is in the process of acquiring 25 3-bedroom units called "Governor's units" which are built by the SD prison inmates and sold for \$37,000 each to Indian tribes. Smaller units are also available for elderly and handicapped. The tribal chairman is Harold "Curley" Miller. He is serving his first term as Chairperson after serving one term as a councilman.

### CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX

The Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation was established in March 1889.

The reservation is located in the north central portion of South Dakota and the is size is about 2,806,914 acres (similar to Connecticut). Approximately 12,423 Tribal enrolled members live on or adjacent to the reservation. Tribal headquarters are located in Eagle Butte, approximately 95 miles northwest of Pierre, the state capital. Unemployment on the reservation ranges from 60 to 80 percent, depending on seasonal employment. Major employers are governmental agencies located on the reservation, i.e. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Cheyenne-Eagle School System, and South Dakota Social Services. The Tribal Chairman is Gregg Bourland. In 1990, Mr. Bourland was first elected to 2 four-year terms as Chairman and is now in his ninth year as Chairman. Chairman Bourland also served on Hillary Clinton's panel on health care reform.

### SISSETON-WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBES

Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux has concerns with the lack of housing and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act(FUTA). Mr. Andrew Grey, Tribal Chairperson recently testified in front of Congress with concerns about the lack of housing on Indian Reservations and he questioned Congress about the applicability of Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) to Indian Tribes.

The estimated average per capita income of Tribal members is \$7,884. The primary sources of income are from leasing agriculture land, tribal gaming operations, Dakota Western (plastic bag manufacturing company owned by the Tribe), and schools and government (Federal and Tribal agencies). The unemployment rate is approximately 18 percent.

## **YANKTON SIOUX**

The Yankton Sioux Tribal Chairperson is Mr. Steven Cournoyer, who has been in tribal politics for over ten years. Yankton Sioux Reservation is located in Charles Mix County in the southeastern part of South Dakota, about 90 miles southwest of Sioux Falls. Yankton Sioux Housing Authority has filed a fair housing complaint against Charles Mix County. The complaint stems from the County's refusal to enter into a cooperation agreement.

Marty Indian School and the Federal Government Agencies, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service, are large employers of tribal members. The unemployment rate is 38 percent.

## **NORTH DAKOTA**

### **FORT BERTHOLD**

The Fort Berthold Reservation, located about 75 miles west of Minot in the west central part of North Dakota, is home to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara. Mr. Tex Hall is the Tribal Chairman since the latest election in November 1998.

The tribes need assistance and guidance in the areas of economic development and education. Construction of the Garrison Dam in the 1950s created Lake Sakakawea and displaced over 80 percent of all Fort Berthold families. The Three Affiliated Tribes fought for and recently won millions of dollars in recovery funds, some of which will be distributed soon to the 6 political subdivisions of the reservation, primarily for economic development and education purposes. The unemployment rate is 13 percent.

### **FORT TOTTEN**

The Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe is located on the south and east side of Spirit Lake. The lake has been rising since 1993 and has inundated much of the Tribal land. This flooding has severely effected transportation, agriculture and tourism. The tribe has spent a great deal of its time fighting the rising



lake. FEMA and HUD have been good partners in the process. Gov. Schaeffer of ND has declared a disaster in the area around Spirit Lake (formerly Devil's Lake). A tribal election was held May 4, 1999. We have not been informed of the results. The former Tribal Chairperson, Myra Pearson, chose not to run for re-election.

### **STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE**

The reservation is located in both ND and SD and therefore is forced to deal with two state governments. The reservation received disaster funds due to the blizzard of 1997. The tribal chairperson has served as chairman of the tribe for a number of years.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is having great difficulty obtaining a Cooperation Agreement with the city of McLaughlin, SD. The citizens of the city circulated a petition asking that the issue of whether to grant a cooperation agreement be put on the ballot. The citizens then voted down the agreement.

### **TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS**

Turtle Mountain Tribe has a high unemployment rate (45%), due to a lack of economic development. The Turtle Mountain Tribe is the largest employer on the reservation. Tribal members are employed at a tribally owned manufacturing plant and tribally owned Uniband. The Turtle Mountain Tribe is located in the North Central part of North Dakota near the Canadian border. This Tribe is noted for having the largest housing authority (approximately 1,600 homes) in the region with the smallest land base (approximately 140,100 acres). The Tribe also has a service area, Trenton Indian Service Area, located in Northwest North Dakota and 3 counties in Northeast Montana. The Tribal Chairperson is Richard LaFramboise who, before missing a term, was also the previous Tribal Chairperson.

### **TRENTON INDIAN SERVICE AREA**

The Trenton Indian Service Area is a sub-entity of the Turtle Mountain Tribe. They receive their funding from the Turtle Mountain Tribe. The Trenton

**Service Area was established by tribal members living in Northwest North Dakota and Northeast Montana to control their own service area. This area is approximately 6,200 square miles. The unemployment rate is 43%.**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 12:00:47.00

SUBJECT: Bio-Terrorism

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Devorah R. Adler ( CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

Lisa Gordon-Hagerty ( CN=Lisa Gordon-Hagerty/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bruce/Elena:

I spoke to NSC and told them: (1) If at all possible, it was our preference not to have to send this memo to the President; (2) We want to make sure the memo and accompanying legislation make clear the Administration's intent to work w/the research community before finalizing/passing an expansion of the biological weapons statute; and (3) If the memo must go forward, we would support the NSC/Justice option.

Jose'

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 13:29:35.00

SUBJECT: Benefits to Nazis

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: J. Eric Gould ( CN=J. Eric Gould/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Andrea Kane ( CN=Andrea Kane/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I understand that Rep. Franks and Sen. Torricelli plan to introduce a bill tomorrow to preclude payment of Social Security benefits to those who participated in Nazi persecutions or genocide. DOJ has provided technical assistance to ensure the bill does not interfere with their Nazi war criminal prosecutions, and is apparently comfortable with the bill as revised, but knows not to take a position until we have one. The sponsors have asked one of the DOJ lawyers to be on hand tomorrow to answer any technical questions, which seems OK to me. SSA has always generally been supportive of this idea (in part because of some bad press they've gotten in the past).

DOJ will get a copy of the bill and circulate it around for review so we can decide if we want to take a position on it. Last year, when there were concerns about the bill and its effect on our Nazi persecutions, we avoided taking a position. With staff changes at NEC I'm going to reach out to Bill Dauster and let him know about this.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mike Cohen <mikec\_20904@yahoo.com> ( Mike Cohen <mikec\_20904@yahoo.com> [ U

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 13:36:12.00

SUBJECT: WADE HENDERSON IS EXPECTING A CALL

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Bruce:

According to Danica (in a conversation with Ann O'Leary late Friday evening) Wade is expecting a call from you, explaining why the language that was circulated last week (Mike Smith's) wasn't acceptable to the White House.

I don't know if that is consistent with the understanding you and Mike Myers had when you talked, or whether you were otherwise planning on calling Wade. However, it seems like a good idea to me, if for no other reason than a chance to take Wade's temperature on this directly, and to see if he offers and additional ideas for acceptable language.

On another social promotion issue: Did you see the stories last week about LA backing off of its plan to end social promotion this Spring? Basic story is that they lack the funds(\$140 million) and space to identify and provide summer school help to the more than 150,000 kids they expect would fail under the new policy. So they will phase in the policy, beginning this year with grades 3 and 8, and phase in the rest of the grades over time. Under California law, they are required to end social promotion k-12 next year; LA's announcement means it is not clear if they will meet the state requirement next year.

This raises two issues for us:

(1) The feasibility of our requirement: I hate to sound like a broken record, but this story suggests that we take another look at a more limited phase in of our proposal, starting at just early elementary grades (or perhaps giving the state or district the option of where to begin) in 4 years, with the rest to follow. You may know there is a battle in NYC between Guiliani and Rudy Crew over the implementation of an end to social promotion; Rudy G. wants it done faster than Crew is planning. The issue is tied up in the broader Rudy G. politics now, but it once again focuses attention on what is feasible on this issue, given the large numbers of students involved and the cost of providing extra services. A couple of more examples like LA and NYC, and elite media attention may focus more on what it takes to effectively end social promotion, and less on whether someone is for or against it.

Enforcement: Fortunately for us, LA had been a year ahead of the schedule required by California, so there hasn't yet been much attention to what happens if LA can't meet the requirement for ending social promotion next year. I'm trying to get a handle on how the

state is looking at this down the road. However, the story so far seems to suggest that there isn't much the state can do to force LA to do the impossible. If this pans out, it may raise doubts about our requirement--after all, if the state can't enforce its own requirement, how can it enforce ours?

Something to think about.

---

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Jose Cerda to Elena Kagan et al. Subject: thanks [partial] (1 page)	05/11/1999	P6/b(6)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
 Automated Records Management System [Email]  
 OPD ([Kagan])  
 OA/Box Number: 250000

### FOLDER TITLE:

[05/11/1999]

2009-1006-F  
 wr85

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 13:58:42.00

SUBJECT: thanks

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You guys owe me...jc3

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 05/11/99  
01:59 PM -----

Todd Stern

05/11/99 01:53:42 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: thanks

You get a bushel full of gold stars. You were extremely helpful, and I think may have actually moved the ball forward with our friends. And your ability not to get provoked by [REDACTED] was impressive and, I think, valuable. Many thanks. tds

[001]



RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen Tramontano ( CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 15:03:08.00

SUBJECT: older americans month

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

another thought -- its older americans month -- any possible deliverables  
for a radio address?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa N. Benton ( CN=Melissa N. Benton/OU=OMB/O=EOP [ OMB ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 15:35:02.00

SUBJECT: REMINDER--COMMENTS ON LRM MNB65 - - LABOR Testimony on H.R. 1434, A bill t

TO: Karen Tramontano ( CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson ( CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert G. Damus ( CN=Robert G. Damus/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel J. Chenok ( CN=Daniel J. Chenok/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Yamin ( CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry R. Matlack ( CN=Larry R. Matlack/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah S. Lee ( CN=Sarah S. Lee/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet ( CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart Shapiro ( CN=Stuart Shapiro/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John F. Morrall III ( CN=John F. Morrall III/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John E. Thompson ( CN=John E. Thompson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debra J. Bond ( CN=Debra J. Bond/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White ( CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is a reminder that your comments on the subject testimony are due.

Please provide any comments via fax (395-6148), e-mail, or phone (395-7887) no later than COB TODAY. If we do not hear from you by the deadline, we will assume you have no comments.

Please call if you have any questions (5-7887). Thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Stephanie S. Streett ( CN=Stephanie S. Streett/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 15:44:59.00

SUBJECT: University of Chicago

TO: Michael Waldman ( CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli ( CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik ( CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura A. Graham ( CN=Laura A. Graham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

what do you all think?

----- Forwarded by Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP on  
05/11/99 03:42 PM -----

Laura A. Graham

05/11/99 03:11:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: University of Chicago

They are requesting that Potus be their last speaker which would close their program. They say that the sanctimony of the program is very important to them to uphold and that their keynote speaker always speaks at this time in the program. This would mean of course, that he would have to sit through the distribution of diplomas. They approximate that the program with him speaking last would be 2 hours (I say 2 1/2 hours given his probable speech length). Thoughts?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ann C. Hertelendy ( CN=Ann C. Hertelendy/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 16:00:24.00

SUBJECT: MESSAGE MTG TOMORROW AT 3PM

TO: Leslie Bernstein ( CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dan K. Rosenthal ( CN=Dan K. Rosenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham ( CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julianne B. Corbett ( CN=Julianne B. Corbett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn E. Cleveland ( CN=Carolyn E. Cleveland/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney ( CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci ( CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain ( CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth A. Viola ( CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEQ ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tomasz P. Malinowski ( CN=Tomasz P. Malinowski/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matt Gobush ( CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer ( CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda ( CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman ( CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill ( CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie S. Streett ( CN=Stephanie S. Streett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan ( CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kim B. Widdess ( CN=Kim B. Widdess/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura D. Schwartz ( CN=Laura D. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano ( CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aviva Steinberg ( CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kirk T. Hanlin ( CN=Kirk T. Hanlin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney ( CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping ( CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Phillip Caplan ( CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas J. Band ( CN=Douglas J. Band/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley ( CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum ( CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer ( CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEQ ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy E. Gray ( CN=Wendy E. Gray/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ted Widmer ( CN=Ted Widmer/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Halperin ( CN=David Halperin/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George G. Caudill ( CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William H. White Jr. ( CN=William H. White Jr./OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli ( CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Stanek ( CN=Christine A. Stanek/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mickey Ibarra ( CN=Mickey Ibarra/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri ( CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon K. Gill ( CN=Sharon K. Gill/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston ( CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik ( CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Kelley L. O'Dell ( CN=Kelley L. O'Dell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie B. Goldberg ( CN=Julie B. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Aviva Steinberg ( CN=Aviva Steinberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Maria E. Soto ( CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sean P. O'Shea ( CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lisa J. Levin ( CN=Lisa J. Levin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cecily C. Williams ( CN=Cecily C. Williams/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: George G. Caudill ( CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Stacie Spector ( CN=Stacie Spector/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ruby Shamir ( CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Heather M. Riley ( CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Melissa G. Green ( CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jocelyn A. Bucaro ( CN=Jocelyn A. Bucaro/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mark D. Neschis ( CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth R. Newman ( CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie D. Eddy ( CN=Julie D. Eddy/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leslie Bernstein ( CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Irma L. Martinez ( CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Dawn L. Smalls ( CN=Dawn L. Smalls/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Dario J. Gomez ( CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Alejandro G. Cabrera ( CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joseph D. Ratner ( CN=Joseph D. Ratner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno ( CN=Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Anne Whitworth ( CN=Anne Whitworth/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Peter A. Weissman ( CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mindy E. Myers ( CN=Mindy E. Myers/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Carolyn T. Wu ( CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Dominique L. Cano ( CN=Dominique L. Cano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Loretta will be holding a message mtg tomorrow (5/12) at 3pm in her office on the President's visit to Littleton, CO next Thursday, May 20. If your office is involved in this trip, please make sure it is represented at this meeting. Thank-you!



RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOI)  
CREATOR: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

SUBJECT: draft press paper

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
 READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
 READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
 READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

There is interest in leaking this paper out soon -- could you please review?

Thanks,  
Leanne

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D38]ARMS23740254E.136 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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## **The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act**

### **May 12, 1999**

Today, President Clinton will announce that the Administration will reach a milestone in helping communities fund the hiring and redeployment of 100,000 more police officers. Additionally, he will propose new legislation -- The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful 1994 Crime Act, which has helped to drive down crime rates for more than six years in a row. This new legislation will renew the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services program (COPS), and include new provisions to reduce juvenile and drug crime, protect all crime victims, and combat international crime and terrorism.

- **Helping fund 100,000 community-oriented police.** President Clinton will announce grants of more than \$95 million for 526 communities to hire approximately 1,500 new police officers. With these new grants, the COPS office will have provided 11,300 cities with \$5.9 billion to help hire and redeploy more than 100,000 police officers across the country -- fulfilling the President's 1992 pledge.
- **Building on what works.** The President will also propose new legislation -- The 21st Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful programs enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Act. The President's new legislation will:

(1) **Keep our commitment to law enforcement** by renewing the COPS program and providing funds to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more police, giving police the high-tech tools they need to do their job, and hiring more local prosecutors to target local crime problems.

(2) **Punish and prevent youth crime and violence** by giving prosecutors new tools to punish the most violent juveniles and curb gang witness intimidation; promoting swift and certain punishments for all juvenile offenders; and working to prevent at-risk youth from committing serious crimes in the first place.

(3) **Break the cycle of drugs and crime** by expanding drug courts and helping states and localities implement "zero tolerance" drug supervision programs that drug test, treat, and punish all drug offenders; and by enacting tough new money laundering provisions that help staunch the flow of illegal drug profits.

(4) **Protect all crime victims** by enhancing penalties for child abusers who kill and adults who commit violent crimes in the presence of a child; providing new authorities for federal law enforcement to protect older Americans from illegal telemarketing, nursing home neglect and abuse, retirement rip-offs, and health care fraud; and by keeping up the fight against domestic violence.

(5) **Combat international crime and terrorism** by prohibiting certain possession and unsafe handling of biological agents and toxins, and making it more difficult for them to fall into the hands of terrorists.

## KEEPING OUR COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Renewing the COPS program.** The President's 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act extends the COPS program and proposes spending \$1.3 billion annually to help communities continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers. It will also give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies, and target funds to engage the entire community in the fight against crime. Specifically, the bill will provide:
  - **\$600 million for more police on the street.** These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds would also be used to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, and for programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers -- including efforts to train police officers in ethics and integrity, and to promote minority recruitment.
  - **\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies.** These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies tap into new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. For instance, these funds could be used to: utilize computers and wireless communications to send data and images seamlessly from a police department in one jurisdiction to a patrol car in the next; improve the state of the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs, and to make high-end technologies -- such as DNA analysis -- more widely available; and **expand the use of** crime mapping and other technologies that improve law enforcement's ability to analyze, predict and respond to local crime trends and problems.
  - **\$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood district attorneys.** As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities also have turned to local prosecutors to play a more active role in community crime-fighting efforts. These funds will help communities hire more prosecutors to target neighborhood crime problems.
  - **\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention.** The President's new legislation specifically provides funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve values-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention efforts; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.
- **Supporting Law Enforcement.** The President's new crime legislation will also make it a federal crime for criminals to use a bullet-proof vest during the commission of a crime, extend federal grants to help police departments purchase bullet-proof vests for their police officers, and allow a portion of COPS funds to be used to help current police officers pay for a college education or graduate school.

## **PUNISHING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME AND VIOLENCE**

- **Cracking down on gangs and violent youth.** The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act incorporates key provisions of the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy announced by the President in 1997. It provides new tools to help federal prosecutors go after gang criminals and violent youth. Specifically, the bill will:
  - **Give prosecutors the discretion to decide whether to try the most serious violent juveniles as adults**, allowing them to target older and more serious offenders that may not be adequately punished in the juvenile justice system;
  - **Expand law enforcement access to federal juvenile records**, requiring that federal juvenile records involving gun offenses or other adult-type felonies be sent to the FBI and made available to all law enforcement in the same manner as adult records;
  - **Make it easier to prosecute gang members and other violent criminals who attempt to intimidate or retaliate against witnesses**; and
  - **Authorize judges to hold gang members without bail pending trial** if there is probable cause to believe they have been involved in criminal activity.
- **Provide certain punishment for juvenile offenders.** The President's legislation also authorizes new funds for states and localities to ensure swift and certain punishment whenever juvenile offenders violate the law -- sending the message that there are clear and certain consequences for breaking the rules. These grants could be used to fund:
  - **Graduated sanctions** that hold youthful offenders accountable for every offense, and that escalate in intensity for repeat offenses;
  - **Teen courts**, or peer juries to promote zero tolerance policies for misdemeanor offenses such as truancy, vandalism, underage alcohol and tobacco use; and
  - **Restitution or victim mediation**, which require young offenders and their family members to meet face-to-face with the victims of their crimes and agree upon appropriate reparations -- including restitution or community service.
- **Prevent serious juvenile crime in the first place.** The President's bill authorizes a \$95 million for comprehensive, community-based prevention programs that target at-risk youth. These funds could be used to promote mentoring, gang intervention, truancy reduction, and other such programs.

## BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DRUGS AND CRIME

- **Enforcing “zero tolerance” drug supervision.** In 1997, more than three-quarters of the nation’s prisoners reported past drug use, and one in six committed their crimes so they could purchase drugs. The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act addresses this problem by establishing a new \$100 million initiative to help states and localities systematically test, treat, and sanction drug-involved probationers, prisoners, and parolees. The bill also reauthorizes the successful drug court initiative established in the 1994 Crime Act, and extends funding to provide intensive, long-term drug treatment to state prisoners with serious drug problems.
- **Enhancing drug penalties and enforcement.** The President’s bill contains targeted drug penalty increases, for using kids to sell drugs and selling drugs on or near school property. It increases penalties for amphetamine trafficking, which is used to manufacture methamphetamine, and grants the Attorney General emergency authority to temporarily reschedule certain controlled substances.
- **Helping states fight drugs and crime.** The President’s bill extends the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) prison grant program, and gives states the added flexibility to free up additional prison beds by seeking authorization to use up to 25 percent of previously awarded grant funds to implement graduated sanctions programs for non-violent offenders. Graduated sanction programs hold offenders accountable for every offense they commit and escalate in intensity with repeat offenses. The bill also reauthorizes the Byrne block grant program, which funds statewide anti-drug plans and multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.
- **Cracking down on drug money laundering.** Our money laundering laws have not been updated since they were first enacted in 1986. Since that time, money laundering has become a global problem -- involving international financial institutions and the smuggling of currency across borders. To take on international money laundering and drug crime, the President’s bill will:
  - **Help stop the flow of cash drug proceeds** by making it a federal crime to smuggle “bulk cash” (more than \$10,000 in currency) out of the United States, and by cracking down on money transmitters who knowingly accept criminal proceeds from abroad or who fail to report large cash transactions;
  - **Hold foreign banks that violate our laws accountable** by allowing federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over them;
  - **Thwart black market transactions** by requiring persons who use drug proceeds to prove they didn’t know the money came from unlawful activity; and
  - **Seize more illegal drug profits** by doing more to confiscate the assets of criminals and encouraging more cooperation from foreign governments.

## PROTECTING ALL CRIME VICTIMS

- **Establishing a new safety net for seniors.** Although falling violent and property crime rates mean our nation's seniors are safer but remain threatened by by telemarketing scams, retirement rip-offs, and abuse and neglect at the hands of the very people entrusted to care for them. To help protect seniors from these crimes and punish the criminals who prey on elderly Americans, the President's bill will:
    - **Shut down fraudulent telemarketers** by granting the Attorney General new authority to block and terminate telephone service to illegal telemarketers;
    - **Protect nursing home residents from abuse and neglect** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to halt and punish nursing home operators who repeatedly abuse and neglect the residents in their care;
    - **Fight health care fraud and abuse** by making it easier for the Justice Department to prosecute and punish illegal kickback schemes -- and harder for criminals to stick Medicare with the bills by declaring bankruptcy;
    - **Safeguard retirement and pension plans by making it a federal crime to defraud employee pension benefit or retirement funds and increasing penalties for retirement plan managers who take bribes.**
  - **Protecting children exposed to violence.** Each year millions of children and adolescents are victims of violent crime and millions more witness serious violence or abuse. These children are more likely to go on to commit violent crimes themselves. The President's bill will make it easier for federal prosecutors to charge child abusers who kill with first degree murder murder, and strengthen federal law to bolster the prosecution of adults who commit violent crimes in front of children.
  - **Continuing the fight against domestic violence.** The historic Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) helped to strengthen law enforcement's response to violent crime committed against women. It helped promoted comprehensive law enforcement strategies, encouraged pro-arrest policies for domestic violence crimes, and provided emergency shelter to women and children fleeing abusive situations. The President's bill extends these successful program and also:
    - **Targets the illegal trafficking of women and children** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to bring trafficking cases, and increasing penalties for persons who transport women and children to the United States and coerce them to work in sweatshops and other forced labor.
    - **Protects battered immigrant women and children** by enabling them to file their own petitions for lawful status, without having to rely on abusive spouses.
- COMBATING TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME**

- **Keeping biological weapons out of the hands of terrorists.** Biological weapons pose a serious threat to the United States, particularly in the hands of terrorists or disaffected groups. The President's bill will help keep dangerous biological agents and toxins out of the wrong hands by:
  - **Barring unauthorized possession and transfer of harmful biological agents;**
  - **Holding accountable persons who knowingly disregard public health and safety when handling deadly toxins;**
  - **Making it a crime to perpetrate a hoax involving biological agents; and**
  - **Prohibiting violent felons and fugitives from possessing dangerous biological agents.**
- **Implementing the President's International Crime Control Strategy.** The President's bill includes key provisions from The International Crime Control Act he introduced last year, including measures to:
  - **Create a new federal criminal penalty for port-running,** an evasion tactic employed by contraband smugglers to pass through ports without stopping -- putting law enforcement and civilians at great risk;
  - **Strengthen our ability to intercept drug smuggling vessels** by making it a criminal offense for failing to "heave to" a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel;
  - **Protect Americans abroad** by strengthening our authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime groups who commit crimes against Americans abroad;
  - **Respond to emerging international crime problems** by enhancing enforcement tools to combat international arms trafficking, and requiring additional "end-use" verification of certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs; and
  - **Deny safe haven for international fugitives** by excluding drug traffickers, their immediate family members, and others who attempt to enter the United States to avoid prosecution in another country.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern ( CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 17:57:36.00

SUBJECT: 7th Circuit

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You know there is a new opening there, right? tds



RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Irene Bueno ( CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 18:00:04.00

SUBJECT: Naturalization Roll-out

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

Irene Bueno ( CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I am very sorry I missed the meeting this afternoon but I spoke with Allen Erenbaum of INS and I believe I am up to speed on the roll-out plan but let me know if you have anything to add.

My understanding is that by this Friday, 5/14, INS will send me the following documents:

1. Roll-out Plan to the Hill and groups -including who will do the briefing, who will be briefed, where and when
2. Talking points
3. Fact sheet/background
4. Qs and As

The plan is for a low-key roll-out next week- probably 5/18 or 5/19.

Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 18:12:31.00

SUBJECT: bad news

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli ( CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv ( CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri ( CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni ( CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DOJ says FBI decided not to do the new crime stats after all. They'll now be released Friday, embargoed until Sunday night...like usual...sorry guys...jc3

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karin Kullman ( CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 19:51:16.00

SUBJECT: Members Attending Crime Event

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP on 05/11/99  
07:51 PM -----

Janelle E. Erickson

05/11/99 07:49:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: Members Attending Crime Event

EVENT: 21st CENTURY CRIME BILL  
DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1999  
TIME: 12:45 PM - 1:45 PM  
LOCATION: ROSE GARDEN  
PARTICIPANTS: THE PRESIDENT (First speaker)  
POLICE OFFICER  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
SEN LEAHY  
REP CONYERS  
REP STUPAK  
THE PRESIDENT (Last Speaker)

ATTENDING (37):

Senator Joseph Biden (D - DE)  
Senator Patrick Leahy (D - VT)  
Senator Frank Lautenberg (D - NJ)  
Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA)

Rep Gary Ackerman (D-NY)  
Rep Rod Blagojevich (D-IL)  
Rep Lois Capps (D-CA)  
Rep. Julia Carson (D-IN)  
Rep Donna Christian-Christensen (D-VI)  
Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)  
Rep John Conyers (D-MI)  
Rep Charles Gonzalez (D-TX)  
Rep Darlene Hooley (D-OR)

Rep William Jefferson (D-LA)  
Rep Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH)  
Rep Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)  
Rep John LaFalce (D-NY)  
Rep Tom Lantos (D-CA)  
Rep John Larson (D-CT)  
Rep John Lewis (D-GA)  
Rep William Luther (D-MN)  
Rep Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY)  
Rep Cynthia McKinney (D-GA)  
Rep Patsy Mink (D-HI)  
Rep Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-CA)  
Rep Dennis Moore (D-KS)  
Rep Ed Pastor (D-AZ)  
Rep Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)  
Rep Donald Payne (D-NJ)  
Rep Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)  
Rep Marge Roukema (R-NJ)  
Rep Bobby Rush (D-IL)  
Rep Bobby Scott (D-VA)  
Rep Louise Slaughter (D-NY)  
Rep Bart Stupak (D-MI)  
Rep Anthony Weiner (D-NY)  
Rep Lynn Woolsey (D-CA)

## PENDING (77):

Rep Richard Gephardt (D-MO)  
Rep Dennis Hastert (R-IL)  
Rep David Bonior (D-MI)  
Senator Charles Schumer (D - NY)  
Senator Daniel Akaka (D - HI)  
Senator Max Baucus (D - MT)  
Senator Jeff Bingaman (D - NM)  
Senator Barbara Boxer (D - CA)  
Senator John Breaux (D - LA)  
Senator Richard Bryan (D - NV)  
Senator Robert Byrd (D - WV)  
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO)  
Senator Max Cleland (D - GA)  
Senator Kent Conrad (D - ND)  
Senator Richard Durbin (D - IL)  
Senator Bob Graham (D - FL)  
Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH)  
Senator Tom Harkin (D - IA)  
Senator Daniel Inouye (D - HI)  
Senator Edwrad Kennedy (D - MA)  
Senator Herb Kohl (D - WI)  
Senator Joseph Lieberman (D - CT)  
Senator Harry Reid (D - NV)  
Senator Charles Robb (D - VA)  
Senator Paul Sarbanes (D - MD)  
Senator Robert Torricelli (D - NJ)  
Senator Ron Wyden (D - OR)  
Rep Neil Abercrombie (D-HI)  
Rep Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)  
Rep Xavier Becerra (D-CA)  
Rep Shelley Berkley (D-NV)  
Rep Howard Berman (D-CA)

Rep David Bonior (D-MI)  
Rep Leonard Boswell (D-IA)  
Rep Kevin Brady (R-TX)  
Rep Corrine Brown (D-FL)  
Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD)  
Rep Diana DeGette (D-CO)  
Rep Bill Delahunt (D-MA)  
Rep Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)  
Rep Julian Dixon (D-CA)  
Rep Eliot Engel (D-NY)  
Rep Anna Eshoo (D-CA)  
Rep Eni Faleomavaega (D-AS)  
Rep Sam Farr (D-CA)  
Rep Chaka Fattah (D-PA)  
Rep Bob Filner (D-CA)  
Rep Harold Ford Jr., (D-TN)  
Rep Alcee Hastings (D-FL)  
Rep Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)  
Rep Earl Hilliard (D-AL)  
Rep Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX)  
Rep Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-MI)  
Rep Barbara Lee (D-CA)  
Rep Nita Lowey (D-NY)  
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL)  
Rep Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)  
Rep Sander Levin (D-MI)  
Rep Major Owens (D-NY)  
Rep Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)  
Rep John Porter (R-IL)  
Rep Lynn Rivers (D-MI)  
Rep Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR)  
Rep Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)  
Rep Loretta Sanchez (D-CA)  
Rep Jos? Serrano (D-CA)  
Rep Brad Sherman (D-CA)  
Rep Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)  
Rep Ellen Tauscher (D-CA)  
Rep Mike Thompson (D-CA)  
Rep Karen Thurman (D-FL)  
Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-NY)  
Rep Maxine Waters (D-CA)  
Rep Mel Watt (D-NC)  
Rep Bob Weygand (D-RI)  
Rep Robert Wexler (D-FL)  
Rep. Albert R. Wynn (D-MD)

## REGRETS:

Senator Evan Bayh (D - IN)  
Senator Thomas Daschle (D - SD)  
Senator Chris Dodd (D - CT)  
Senator Byron Dorgan (D - ND)  
Senator John Edwards (D - NC)  
Senator Russell Feingold (D - WI)  
Senator Dianne Feinstein (D - CA)  
Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT)  
Senator Ernest Hollings (D - SC)  
Senator Tim Johnson (D - SD)  
Senator Robert Kerrey (D - NE)  
Senator John Kerry (D - MA)  
Senator Mary Landrieu (D - LA)

Senator Carl Levin (D - MI)  
Senator Blanche Lincoln (D - AR)  
Senator Barbara Mikulski (D - MD)  
Senator Daniel Moynihan (D - NY)  
Senator Patty Murray (D - WA)  
Senator Jack Reed (D - RI)  
Senator John Rockefeller (D - WV)  
Senator Trent Lott (R-MS)  
Senator Paul Wellstone (D - MN)  
Rep Sanford Bishop (D-GA)  
Rep Earl Blumenhauer (D-OR)  
Rep Rick Boucher (D-VA)  
Rep Michael Capuano, (D-MA)  
Rep Michael Castle (R-DE)  
Rep. William Clay (D-MO)  
Rep James Clyburn (D-SC)  
Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL)  
Rep Barney Frank (D-MA)  
Rep Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)  
Rep Joe Hoeffel (D-PA)  
Rep Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-IL)  
Rep Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)  
Rep Patrick Kennedy (D-RI)  
Rep William Lipinski (D-IL)  
Rep Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)  
Rep Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)  
Rep Bob Matsui (D-CA)  
Rep Matthew Martinez (D-CA)  
Rep Jim McGovern (D-MA)  
Rep Marty Meehan (D-MA)  
Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY)  
Rep Alan Mollohan, (D-WV)  
Rep George Miller (D-CA)  
Rep James Moran (D-VA)  
Rep Connie Morella (R-MD)  
Rep Jerrold Nadler (D-NY)  
Rep Grace Napolitano (D-CA)  
Rep John Olver, (D-MA)  
Rep Solomon Ortiz (D-TX)  
Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY)  
Rep Silvestre Reyes (D-TX)  
Rep Steve Rothman (D-NJ)  
Rep Jan Schakowsky (D-IL)  
Rep Christopher Shays (R-CT)  
Rep Pete Stark (D-CA)  
Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MI)  
Rep Robert Underwood (D-Guam)  
Rep Nydia Velazquez (D-NY)  
Rep Henry Waxman (D-CA)

## Message Sent

To:

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Lawrence J. Stein/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP@EOP

Eli P. Joseph/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Virginia N. Rustique/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Janelle E. Erickson/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Alphonse J. Maldon/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Dario J. Gomez/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Matthew J. Bianco/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Courtney C. Crouch/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Joel K. Wiginton/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Jade L Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Erica R. Morris/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP  
David R Thomas/OVP@OVP  
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP  
William T. Glunz/OVP@OVP  
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Julie B. Goldberg/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Dawn L. Smalls/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Dominique L. Cano/WHO/EOP@EOP  
June G. Turner/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Paul K. Engskov/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Betty W. Currie/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Charles J. Payson/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Rebecca L. Walldorff/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Steve Ricchetti/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP  
James T. Heimbach/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Anne Whitworth/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP  
HILLMONGER@AOL.COM @ inet  
Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP@EOP  
Didem.Nisanci@do.treas.gov @ inet  
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 23:04:44.00

SUBJECT: Press paper -- with '92 quote

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno ( CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman ( CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel ( CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera ( CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis ( CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert ( CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney ( CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green ( CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer ( CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne ( CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci ( CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes ( CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre ( CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )



READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Devorah R. Adler ( CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier ( CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff ( CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping ( CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julianne B. Corbett ( CN=Julianne B. Corbett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley ( CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie B. Goldberg ( CN=Julie B. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter ( CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega ( CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir ( CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman ( CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri ( CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv ( CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sorry, gang. This is the same press paper I sent out a few hours ago, but I've added a quote from the '92 campaign that Bruce wanted in...jc3

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

## TEXT:

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The following is a HEX DUMP:

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## The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act

May 12, 1999

Automated Records Management System  
Hex-Dump Conversion

*"I want to put a 100,000 police on the street working with young people, keeping bad things from happening, making the streets safe, driving the crime rate down, making neighborhoods, even poor neighborhoods, places of peace and serenity again."*

Governor Bill

Clinton, July 9, 1992

Today, President Clinton will announce that his COPS program has achieved an important milestone by helping communities to fund the hiring or redeployment of 100,000 police officers across the nation. Additionally, he will propose new legislation -- The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful 1994 Crime Act, which has helped to cut the crime rate dramatically across the nation. This new legislation will renew the Justice Department's COPS program and include new provisions to reduce juvenile and drug crime, protect crime victims, and combat international crime and terrorism.

- **Helping fund 100,000 community-oriented police.** President Clinton will announce grants of more than \$95 million for 526 communities to hire approximately 1,500 new police officers. With these new grants, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office will have provided 11,300 cities with \$5.9 billion to help hire and redeploy more than 100,000 police officers across the country -- fulfilling the President's 1992 pledge to do so. More than half of these officers are already patrolling America's streets.
- **Building on what works.** The President also will propose new legislation -- The 21st Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful programs enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Act. The President's new legislation will:
  - (1) **Keep our commitment to law enforcement** by renewing the COPS program and providing funds to hire or redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more police, giving police the high-tech tools they need to do their job, and hiring more local prosecutors to target local crime problems.
  - (2) **Punish and prevent youth crime and violence** by giving prosecutors new tools to punish the most violent juveniles and curb witness intimidation by gang members; promoting swift and certain punishment for all juvenile offenders; and working to prevent at-risk youth from committing serious crimes in the first place.
  - (3) **Break the cycle of drugs and crime** by expanding drug courts, helping states and localities implement "zero tolerance" drug supervision programs that test, treat, and punish all drug offenders, and putting into place tough provisions on money laundering to help staunch the flow of illegal drug profits.
  - (4) **Protect all crime victims** by enhancing penalties for child abusers who kill and adults who commit violent crimes in the presence of a child; providing new authorities for federal law enforcement to protect older Americans from illegal telemarketing, nursing home neglect and abuse, retirement rip-offs, and health care fraud; and by keeping up the fight against domestic violence.
  - (5) **Combat international crime and terrorism** by prohibiting certain possession and unsafe handling of biological agents and toxins, and making it more difficult for these agents to fall into the hands of terrorists.

## KEEPING OUR COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Renewing the COPS program.** The President's 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act extends the COPS program and proposes spending \$1.3 billion annually to help communities continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers. It also will give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies, and target funds to engage the entire community in the fight against crime. Specifically, the bill will provide:

- **\$600 million for more police on the street.** These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds also would be used to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, and to fund programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers -- including efforts to train police officers in ethics and integrity and to promote minority recruitment.

- **\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies.** These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies gain access to new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. For instance, these funds could be used to: use computers and wireless communications to send data and images from a police department in one jurisdiction to a patrol car in the next; improve the state of the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs and make high-end laboratory technologies -- such as DNA analysis -- more widely available; and expand the use of crime mapping and other technologies that improve law enforcement's ability to analyze, predict, and respond to local crime trends and problems.

- **\$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood district attorneys.** As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities also have turned to local prosecutors to play a more active role in community crime-fighting efforts. These funds will help communities hire more prosecutors to target neighborhood crime problems.

- **\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention.** The President's new legislation specifically provides funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve faith-based and other values-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention efforts; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.

- **Supporting Law Enforcement.** The President's new crime legislation also will extend federal grants to help police departments purchase bullet-proof vests for their police officers and allow communities to use a portion of COPS funds to help current police officers pay for a college education or graduate school.

## PUNISHING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Cracking down on gangs and violent youth.** The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act incorporates key provisions of the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy announced by the President in 1997. It provides new tools to help federal prosecutors go after gang criminals and violent youth. Specifically, the bill will:
  - **Give prosecutors the discretion to decide whether to try the most serious violent juveniles as adults**, allowing prosecutors to treat appropriately the older and more serious offenders who may not be adequately punished in the juvenile justice system;
  - **Expand law enforcement access to federal juvenile records** by requiring that federal juvenile records involving gun offenses or other adult-type felonies be sent to the FBI and made available to all law enforcement officers in the same manner as adult records;
  - **Make it easier to prosecute gang members and other violent criminals who attempt to intimidate or retaliate against witnesses**; and
  - **Authorize judges to hold gang members without bail pending trial** if there is probable cause to believe they have been involved in criminal activity.
- **Provide swift, certain, and proportionate punishments for juvenile offenders.** The President's legislation also authorizes new funds for states and localities to ensure swift, certain, and proportionate punishments whenever juvenile offenders violate the law -- sending the message that there are clear and certain consequences for breaking the rules. These grants could be used to fund:
  - **Graduated sanctions** that hold youthful offenders accountable for every offense, and that escalate in intensity for repeat offenses;
  - **Teen courts** or peer juries to promote zero-tolerance policies for misdemeanor offenses such as truancy, vandalism, and underage alcohol and tobacco use; and
  - **Restitution or victim mediation**, which requires young offenders and their family members to meet face-to-face with the victims of their crimes and agree upon appropriate reparations, including restitution or community service.
- **Prevent serious juvenile crime in the first place.** The President's bill authorizes \$95 million for comprehensive community-based prevention to target at-risk youth, including:
  - **Mentoring and after school programs** to provide positive role models and responsible adult supervision for young people; and
  - **Anti-truancy initiatives** to keep kids in school and off the streets, where they are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime.

**BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DRUGS AND CRIME**

- **Enforcing “zero tolerance” drug supervision.** In 1997, more than three-quarters of the nation’s prisoners reported past drug use, and one in six committed their crimes so they could purchase drugs. The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act addresses this problem by establishing a new \$100 million initiative to help states and localities systematically test, treat, and sanction drug-involved probationers, prisoners, and parolees. The bill also reauthorizes the successful drug court initiative established in the 1994 Crime Act, and extends funding to provide intensive, long-term drug treatment to state prisoners with serious drug problems.
- **Enhancing drug penalties and enforcement.** The President’s bill contains targeted penalty increases for using kids to sell drugs and selling drugs on or near school property. It also grants the Attorney General emergency authority to temporarily reschedule certain controlled substances, on a temporary basis.
- **Helping states fight drugs and crime.** The President’s bill extends the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) prison grant program, while giving states additional flexibility to free up additional prison beds by seeking authorization to use up to 25 percent of previously awarded grant funds to implement graduated sanctions programs for non-violent offenders. Graduated sanction programs hold offenders accountable for every offense they commit, while escalating in intensity with repeat offenses. The bill also reauthorizes the Byrne block grant program, which funds statewide anti-drug plans and multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.
- **Cracking down on drug money laundering.** Money laundering is a global problem, often involving international financial institutions and the smuggling of currency across borders. To continue the Administration’s fight against international money laundering and drug crime, the President’s bill will:
  - **Help stop the flow of cash drug proceeds** by making it a federal crime to smuggle “bulk cash” (more than \$10,000 in currency) out of the United States, and by cracking down on money transmitters who knowingly accept criminal proceeds from abroad or who fail to report large cash transactions;
  - **Hold foreign banks that violate our laws accountable** by allowing federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over them;
  - **Thwart black market transactions** by requiring persons who use drug proceeds to prove they didn’t know the money came from unlawful activity; and
  - **Seize more illegal drug profits** by doing more to confiscate the assets of criminals and encouraging more cooperation from foreign governments.

## PROTECTING ALL CRIME VICTIMS

- **Establishing a new safety net for seniors.** Falling violent and property crime rates mean our nation's seniors are safer, but these citizens remain threatened by telemarketing scams, retirement rip-offs, and abuse and neglect by caretakers. To help protect seniors from these crimes and punish the criminals who prey on elderly Americans, the President's bill will:
  - **Shut down fraudulent telemarketers** by granting the Attorney General new authority to block and terminate telephone service to illegal telemarketers;
  - **Protect nursing home residents from abuse and neglect** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to halt and punish nursing home operators who repeatedly abuse and neglect the residents in their care;
  - **Fight health care fraud and abuse** by making it easier for the Justice Department to prosecute and punish illegal kickback schemes -- and harder for criminals to stick Medicare with the bills by declaring bankruptcy; and
  - **Safeguard retirement and pension plans** by making it a federal crime to defraud employee pension benefit or retirement funds and increasing penalties for retirement plan managers who take bribes.
- **Protecting children exposed to violence.** Each year millions of children and adolescents are victims of violent crime, and millions more witness serious violence or abuse. These children are more likely to go on to commit violent crimes themselves. The President's bill will make it easier for federal prosecutors to charge child abusers who kill with first degree murder, and to bolster the prosecution of adults who commit violent crimes in front of children.
- **Continuing the fight against domestic violence.** The historic Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) helped to strengthen law enforcement's response to violent crime committed against women. It helped promote comprehensive law enforcement strategies, encouraged pro-arrest policies for domestic violence crimes, and provided emergency shelter to women and children fleeing abusive situations. The President's bill extends these successful programs and also:
  - **Targets the illegal trafficking of women and children** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to bring trafficking cases and increasing penalties for persons who transport women and children to the United States and coerce them to work in sweatshops and other forced labor; and
  - **Protects battered immigrant women and children** by enabling them to file their own petitions for lawful status, without having to rely on abusive spouses.

## COMBATING TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

- **Keeping biological weapons out of the hands of terrorists.** Biological weapons pose a serious threat to the United States, particularly in the hands of terrorists or disaffected groups. The President's bill will help keep dangerous biological agents and toxins out of the wrong hands by:
  - **Barring unauthorized possession and transfer of harmful biological agents;**
  - **Holding accountable persons who knowingly disregard public health and safety when handling deadly toxins;**
  - **Making it a crime to perpetrate a hoax involving biological agents; and**
  - **Prohibiting violent felons and fugitives from possessing dangerous biological agents.**
- **Implementing the President's International Crime Control Strategy.** The President's bill includes key provisions from the International Crime Control Act he introduced last year, including measures to:
  - **Create a new federal criminal penalty for port-running,** an evasion tactic employed by contraband smugglers to pass through ports without stopping -- putting law enforcement and civilians at great risk;
  - **Strengthen our ability to intercept drug smuggling vessels** by making it a criminal offense for failing to "heave to" a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel;
  - **Protect Americans abroad** by strengthening our authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime groups who commit crimes against Americans abroad;
  - **Respond to emerging international crime problems** by enhancing enforcement tools to combat international arms trafficking and requiring additional "end-use" verification of certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs; and
  - **Deny safe haven for international fugitives** by excluding drug traffickers who attempt to enter the United States to avoid prosecution in another country.



RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-MAY-1999 23:08:34.00

SUBJECT: sorry...typo in quote...it's late...jc3

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno ( CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman ( CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Deborah Akel ( CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Melissa G. Green ( CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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TO: Julia M. Payne ( CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Linda Ricci ( CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
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TO: Devorah R. Adler ( CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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TO: Thomas L. Freedman ( CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff ( CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
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TO: Erica S. Lepping ( CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Julie B. Goldberg ( CN=Julie B. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Jason H. Schechter ( CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Dag Vega ( CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Ruby Shamir ( CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri ( CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv ( CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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Governor Bill

Clinton, July 9, 1992

Today, President Clinton will announce that his COPS program has achieved an important milestone by helping communities to fund the hiring or redeployment of 100,000 police officers across the nation. Additionally, he will propose new legislation -- The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful 1994 Crime Act, which has helped to cut the crime rate dramatically across the nation. This new legislation will renew the Justice Department's COPS program and include new provisions to reduce juvenile and drug crime, protect crime victims, and combat international crime and terrorism.

- **Helping fund 100,000 community-oriented police.** President Clinton will announce grants of more than \$95 million for 526 communities to hire approximately 1,500 new police officers. With these new grants, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office will have provided 11,300 cities with \$5.9 billion to help hire and redeploy more than 100,000 police officers across the country -- fulfilling the President's 1992 pledge to do so. More than half of these officers are already patrolling America's streets.
- **Building on what works.** The President also will propose new legislation -- The 21st Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act -- that builds on the successful programs enacted as part of the 1994 Crime Act. The President's new legislation will:
  - (1) **Keep our commitment to law enforcement** by renewing the COPS program and providing funds to hire or redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more police, giving police the high-tech tools they need to do their job, and hiring more local prosecutors to target local crime problems.
  - (2) **Punish and prevent youth crime and violence** by giving prosecutors new tools to punish the most violent juveniles and curb witness intimidation by gang members; promoting swift and certain punishment for all juvenile offenders; and working to prevent at-risk youth from committing serious crimes in the first place.
  - (3) **Break the cycle of drugs and crime** by expanding drug courts, helping states and localities implement "zero tolerance" drug supervision programs that test, treat, and punish all drug offenders, and putting into place tough provisions on money laundering to help staunch the flow of illegal drug profits.
  - (4) **Protect all crime victims** by enhancing penalties for child abusers who kill and adults who commit violent crimes in the presence of a child; providing new authorities for federal law enforcement to protect older Americans from illegal telemarketing, nursing home neglect and abuse, retirement rip-offs, and health care fraud; and by keeping up the fight against domestic violence.
  - (5) **Combat international crime and terrorism** by prohibiting certain possession and unsafe handling of biological agents and toxins, and making it more difficult for these agents to fall into the hands of terrorists.

**KEEPING OUR COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT**

- **Renewing the COPS program.** The President's 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act extends the COPS program and proposes spending \$1.3 billion annually to help communities continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers. It also will give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies, and target funds to engage the entire community in the fight against crime. Specifically, the bill will provide:
  - **\$600 million for more police on the street.** These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds also would be used to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, and to fund programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers -- including efforts to train police officers in ethics and integrity and to promote minority recruitment.
  - **\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies.** These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies gain access to new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. For instance, these funds could be used to: use computers and wireless communications to send data and images from a police department in one jurisdiction to a patrol car in the next; improve the state of the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs and make high-end laboratory technologies -- such as DNA analysis -- more widely available; and expand the use of crime mapping and other technologies that improve law enforcement's ability to analyze, predict, and respond to local crime trends and problems.
  - **\$200 million for community prosecutors and neighborhood district attorneys.** As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities also have turned to local prosecutors to play a more active role in community crime-fighting efforts. These funds will help communities hire more prosecutors to target neighborhood crime problems.
  - **\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention.** The President's new legislation specifically provides funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve faith-based and other values-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention efforts; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.
- **Supporting Law Enforcement.** The President's new crime legislation also will extend federal grants to help police departments purchase bullet-proof vests for their police officers and allow communities to use a portion of COPS funds to help current police officers pay for a college education or graduate school.

**PUNISHING AND PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME AND VIOLENCE**

- **Cracking down on gangs and violent youth.** The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act incorporates key provisions of the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy announced by the President in 1997. It provides new tools to help federal prosecutors go after gang criminals and violent youth. Specifically, the bill will:
  - **Give prosecutors the discretion to decide whether to try the most serious violent juveniles as adults**, allowing prosecutors to treat appropriately the older and more serious offenders who may not be adequately punished in the juvenile justice system;
  - **Expand law enforcement access to federal juvenile records** by requiring that federal juvenile records involving gun offenses or other adult-type felonies be sent to the FBI and made available to all law enforcement officers in the same manner as adult records;
  - **Make it easier to prosecute gang members and other violent criminals who attempt to intimidate or retaliate against witnesses**; and
  - **Authorize judges to hold gang members without bail pending trial** if there is probable cause to believe they have been involved in criminal activity.
- **Provide swift, certain, and proportionate punishments for juvenile offenders.** The President's legislation also authorizes new funds for states and localities to ensure swift, certain, and proportionate punishments whenever juvenile offenders violate the law -- sending the message that there are clear and certain consequences for breaking the rules. These grants could be used to fund:
  - **Graduated sanctions** that hold youthful offenders accountable for every offense, and that escalate in intensity for repeat offenses;
  - **Teen courts** or peer juries to promote zero-tolerance policies for misdemeanor offenses such as truancy, vandalism, and underage alcohol and tobacco use; and
  - **Restitution or victim mediation**, which requires young offenders and their family members to meet face-to-face with the victims of their crimes and agree upon appropriate reparations, including restitution or community service.
- **Prevent serious juvenile crime in the first place.** The President's bill authorizes \$95 million for comprehensive community-based prevention to target at-risk youth, including:
  - **Mentoring and after school programs** to provide positive role models and responsible adult supervision for young people; and
  - **Anti-truancy initiatives** to keep kids in school and off the streets, where they are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime.

#### **BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DRUGS AND CRIME**

- **Enforcing “zero tolerance” drug supervision.** In 1997, more than three-quarters of the nation’s prisoners reported past drug use, and one in six committed their crimes so they could purchase drugs. The 21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act addresses this problem by establishing a new \$100 million initiative to help states and localities systematically test, treat, and sanction drug-involved probationers, prisoners, and parolees. The bill also reauthorizes the successful drug court initiative established in the 1994 Crime Act, and extends funding to provide intensive, long-term drug treatment to state prisoners with serious drug problems.
- **Enhancing drug penalties and enforcement.** The President’s bill contains targeted penalty increases for using kids to sell drugs and selling drugs on or near school property. It also grants the Attorney General emergency authority to temporarily reschedule certain controlled substances, on a temporary basis.
- **Helping states fight drugs and crime.** The President’s bill extends the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) prison grant program, while giving states additional flexibility to free up additional prison beds by seeking authorization to use up to 25 percent of previously awarded grant funds to implement graduated sanctions programs for non-violent offenders. Graduated sanction programs hold offenders accountable for every offense they commit, while escalating in intensity with repeat offenses. The bill also reauthorizes the Byrne block grant program, which funds statewide anti-drug plans and multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.
- **Cracking down on drug money laundering.** Money laundering is a global problem, often involving international financial institutions and the smuggling of currency across borders. To continue the Administration’s fight against international money laundering and drug crime, the President’s bill will:
  - **Help stop the flow of cash drug proceeds** by making it a federal crime to smuggle “bulk cash” (more than \$10,000 in currency) out of the United States, and by cracking down on money transmitters who knowingly accept criminal proceeds from abroad or who fail to report large cash transactions;
  - **Hold foreign banks that violate our laws accountable** by allowing federal courts to exercise jurisdiction over them;
  - **Thwart black market transactions** by requiring persons who use drug proceeds to prove they didn’t know the money came from unlawful activity; and
  - **Seize more illegal drug profits** by doing more to confiscate the assets of criminals and encouraging more cooperation from foreign governments.

## PROTECTING ALL CRIME VICTIMS

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- **Establishing a new safety net for seniors.** Falling violent and property crime rates mean our nation's seniors are safer, but these citizens remain threatened by telemarketing scams, retirement rip-offs, and abuse and neglect by caretakers. To help protect seniors from these crimes and punish the criminals who prey on elderly Americans, the President's bill will:
  - **Shut down fraudulent telemarketers** by granting the Attorney General new authority to block and terminate telephone service to illegal telemarketers;
  - **Protect nursing home residents from abuse and neglect** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to halt and punish nursing home operators who repeatedly abuse and neglect the residents in their care;
  - **Fight health care fraud and abuse** by making it easier for the Justice Department to prosecute and punish illegal kickback schemes -- and harder for criminals to stick Medicare with the bills by declaring bankruptcy; and
  - **Safeguard retirement and pension plans** by making it a federal crime to defraud employee pension benefit or retirement funds and increasing penalties for retirement plan managers who take bribes.
- **Protecting children exposed to violence.** Each year millions of children and adolescents are victims of violent crime, and millions more witness serious violence or abuse. These children are more likely to go on to commit violent crimes themselves. The President's bill will make it easier for federal prosecutors to charge child abusers who kill with first degree murder, and to bolster the prosecution of adults who commit violent crimes in front of children.
- **Continuing the fight against domestic violence.** The historic Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) helped to strengthen law enforcement's response to violent crime committed against women. It helped promote comprehensive law enforcement strategies, encouraged pro-arrest policies for domestic violence crimes, and provided emergency shelter to women and children fleeing abusive situations. The President's bill extends these successful programs and also:
  - **Targets the illegal trafficking of women and children** by giving federal prosecutors new tools to bring trafficking cases and increasing penalties for persons who transport women and children to the United States and coerce them to work in sweatshops and other forced labor; and
  - **Protects battered immigrant women and children** by enabling them to file their own petitions for lawful status, without having to rely on abusive spouses.



## COMBATING TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

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- **Keeping biological weapons out of the hands of terrorists.** Biological weapons pose a serious threat to the United States, particularly in the hands of terrorists or disaffected groups. The President's bill will help keep dangerous biological agents and toxins out of the wrong hands by:
  - **Barring unauthorized possession and transfer of harmful biological agents;**
  - **Holding accountable persons who knowingly disregard public health and safety when handling deadly toxins;**
  - **Making it a crime to perpetrate a hoax involving biological agents; and**
  - **Prohibiting violent felons and fugitives from possessing dangerous biological agents.**
- **Implementing the President's International Crime Control Strategy.** The President's bill includes key provisions from the International Crime Control Act he introduced last year, including measures to:
  - **Create a new federal criminal penalty for port-running,** an evasion tactic employed by contraband smugglers to pass through ports without stopping -- putting law enforcement and civilians at great risk;
  - **Strengthen our ability to intercept drug smuggling vessels** by making it a criminal offense for failing to "heave to" a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel;
  - **Protect Americans abroad** by strengthening our authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime groups who commit crimes against Americans abroad;
  - **Respond to emerging international crime problems** by enhancing enforcement tools to combat international arms trafficking and requiring additional "end-use" verification of certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs; and
  - **Deny safe haven for international fugitives** by excluding drug traffickers who attempt to enter the United States to avoid prosecution in another country.